

Clinical Reasoning

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A practitioner with clinical thinking is able to analyze his/her personal subjective impressions and find generally significant and objective in them; he/she also knows how to give his/her ideas an adequate clinical interpretation.

A.Bilibin

Clinical reasoning in osteopathy is the building of strategy and tactics for diagnosis and treatment based on the structural and functional interactions of the body.

Principles of osteopathic diagnosis and treatment

- principle of the significant integrity of the psychophysiological and educational status of an osteopath;
- principle of active interaction and cooperation between an osteopath and a patient;
- principle of establishing bodily and emotional contact between an osteopath and a patient;
- principle of focusing on the physiological and biopsychosocial features of a patient's body;
- principle of the unity of osteopathic consciousness and osteopathic perception of the mobility of a patient's tissues.

The algorithm (protocol) of osteopathic treatment

1. Communication with a patient, collection and analysis of his/her complaints, patient's life history and history of the present illness.
2. Physical and postural examination.
3. Active and passive functional tests.
4. Global and local specific osteopathic tests.
5. Differential diagnostics with the help of allopathic tests, instrumental and laboratory diagnostic methods.
6. Analysis, interpretation, generalization of the examination outcomes, building hypothesis of a possible diagnosis.
7. Design of the osteopathic treatment direction and its implementation.
8. Analysis of the body's reactivity based on retests and tissue response related to the osteopathic treatment.
9. Development of osteopathic and general clinical recommendations and design the further course of osteopathic treatment.